Progress (100%)

Item 1/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `2` and `4` respectively?

```
x = input()
y = input()
print(x + y)
```

- 6
- 2
- **24**
- 4

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Item 2/20

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
x = 1
y = 2
z = x
x = y
y = z
print(x, y)
```

- [ ] 2 2
- [x] 2 1
- [ ] 1 1
- [ ] 1 2

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Item 3/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `2` and `4` respectively?

```
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
x = x / y
y = y / x
print(y)
```

- `2.0`
- the code will cause a runtime error
- **`8.0`**
- `4.0`

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Item 4/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `2` and `4` respectively?

```
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
print(x + y)
```

- (•) `6`
- ( ) `24`
- ( ) `2`
- ( ) `4`

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Progress (100%)

Item 5/20

Only one of the following statements is false - which one?

- the right argument of the `%` operator cannot be zero
- multiplication precedes addition
- the result of the `/` operator is always an integer value
- the `**` operator uses right-sided binding

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Item 6/20

The `\n` digraph forces the `print()` function to:

- duplicate the character next to the digraph
- (•) break the output line
- output exactly two characters: `\` and `n`
- stop its execution

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Progress (100%)

Item 7/20

The `0o` prefix means that the number after it is denoted as:

- decimal
- binary
- octal
- hexadecimal

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Item 8/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `3` and `6` respectively?

```
x = input()
y = int(input())
print(x * y)
```

- 18
- 36
- 666
- **333333**

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Item 9/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `11` and `4` respectively?

```
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
x = x % y
x = x % y
y = y % x
print(y)
```

- (•) 1
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 3
- ( ) 4

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Progress (100%)

Item 10/20

The value **twenty point twelve times ten raised to the power of eight** should be written as:

- (•) `20.12E8`
- ( ) `20E12.8`
- ( ) `20.12E8.0`
- ( ) `20.12*10^8`

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Item 11/20

The `print()` function can output values of:

- not more than five arguments
- just one argument
- any number of arguments (excluding zero)
- **any number of arguments (including zero)**

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Progress (100%)

Item 12/20

The result of the following division:

```
1 / 1
```

- is equal to `1`
- cannot be evaluated
- cannot be predicted
- **is equal to `1.0`**

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Item 13/20

Left-sided binding determines that the result of the following expression:

```
1 // 2 * 3
```

is equal to:

- (•) `0`
- ( ) `0.0`
- ( ) `4.5`
- ( ) `0.16666666666666666`

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Item 14/20

What is the output of the following snippet if the user enters two lines containing `2` and `4` respectively?

```
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
x = x // y
y = y // x
print(y)
```

- `2.0`
- `8.0`
- **the code will cause a runtime error**
- `4.0`

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Progress (100%)

Item 15/20

One of the following variables' names is illegal - which one?

- (•) `True`
- ( ) `TRUE`
- ( ) `true`
- ( ) `tRUE`

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Progress (100%)

Item 16/20

The meaning of the **keyword parameter** is determined by:

- (●) the argument's name specified along with its value
- ( ) its connection with existing variables
- ( ) its position within the argument list
- ( ) its value

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Progress (100%)

Item 17/20

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
y = 2 + 3 * 5.
print(Y)
```

- 17
- 25.
- the snippet will cause an execution error
- 17.0

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Progress (100%)

Item 18/20

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
x = 1 / 2 + 3 // 3 + 4 ** 2
print(x)
```

- 17
- 8.5
- 8
- **17.5**

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Item 19/20

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
z = y = x = 1
print(x, y, z, sep='*')
```

- [ ] `x*y*z`
- [x] `1*1*1`
- [ ] `1 1 1`
- [ ] `x y z`

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Progress (100%)

Item 20/20

The ** operator:

- does not exist
- performs exponentiation
- performs duplicated multiplication
- performs floating-point multiplication

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